

## PROCESS FOR PREPARING PHENOL RESIN BY USING PHENOTHIAZINES MEDIATOR

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a process for preparing a phenolic polymer using a phenothiazine-based mediator, in particular, to a process for preparing a phenolic polymer by polymerizing phenolic monomers by use of a phenothiazine-based mediator in the presence of peroxidase biocatalyst and oxidant, thereby  
10 dramatically improving the enzyme reactivity of peroxidase.

The phenolic polymers prepared according to the polymerization of this invention maintain unsaturated hydrocarbon groups linked to their side chains, so that they are very useful as a curing resin because they can easily form coatings through radical curing. In addition, the coatings formed using the curing resin  
15 have antioxidation effect and lower surface energy, so that they can prevent physical attachment of marine livings. Because the antifouling-causing functional groups are not consumed, the coatings continuously exhibit durability.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

20 Phenolic polymers are known to be useful as paints and various coating materials, due to their excellent anti-corrosiveness and capability of forming a firm coating.

For synthesizing phenolic polymers chemically, formalin or hexamethylene tetraamine generated by the condensation of formaldehyde and ammonia is  
25 employed in high-temperature polymerization. However, such method has some shortcomings in which formalin and formaldehyde are toxic and unreacted

reactants toxic to environment and human body are remained after reaction. In addition, when phenolic polymers are synthesized using chemicals such as formalin, the double bonds of a lipid group side chain linked to phenolic compounds are consumed, so that the resulting phenolic polymers is unlikely to form coating due to the difficulty in setting by radical reaction.

Therefore, a biochemical preparation using a biocatalyst is recognized as a preferred environment-friendly approach instead of chemical synthesis using toxic materials.

Where phenolic polymers are synthesized using a biocatalyst such as enzyme, it is essential to establish optimal polymerization conditions in consideration of substrate specificity of enzyme. For example, a polymer derived from 4-methoxybenzyl alcohol and 2-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl acetic acid may not be synthesized using unassisted lignin peroxidase. In contrast, the presence of mediator such as veratryl alcohol allows the polymerization to be promoted (Harvey et al., FEBS Lett. 195:242-246(1986)). Furthermore, it has been known that phenolic compounds having significantly long alkyl chains at their meta-position cannot be polymerized by use of horseradish peroxidase. As discussed above, the polymerization of phenol compounds using a biocatalyst demands the establishment of optimal polymerization conditions because of substrate specificity of enzyme.

The present inventors have conducted extensive researches to develop a novel polymerization system which is applicable to all peroxidase biocatalysts generally known to be involved in polymerization of phenolic monomers, and as a result, found that phenothiazine derivatives could serve as mediators to activate enzymatic reaction of general peroxidases.

Accordingly, it is an object of this invention to provide a process for preparing a phenolic polymer by using a phenothiazine derivative as a mediator in polymerization system of phenolic monomers using a general peroxidase biocatalyst.

5 Further, it is another object of this invention to provide a use of thus obtained phenolic polymers for preparing radical-curing resin.

Still further, it is another object of this invention to provide a coating material comprising the curing resin.

## 10 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THIS INVENTION

In one aspect of this invention, there is provided a process for preparing a phenolic polymer, which comprises polymerizing phenolic monomers with unsaturated aliphatic chains in the presence of peroxidase biocatalyst and an oxidant; wherein said polymerizing employs as a mediator a phenothiazine  
15 derivative substituted with an alkyl group or alkyl carbonic acid.

The present invention is described in more detail as follows.

The present invention improves a polymerization of phenolic monomers using peroxidase biocatalyst by adding phenothiazine-based mediators. This invention  
20 allows the increase of the overall yield and the polymerization of phenolic monomers at its meta-position substituted with long alkyl chains, which have been known not to polymerize in peroxidase-catalyzed enzymatic reaction. In addition, the phenolic polymers generated by this invention maintain the double bonds of a lipid group linked to their side chain, so that they can easily form coatings through  
25 radical curing.

The striking feature of this invention lies in the addition of a specific mediator

to polymerization of phenolic monomers using biocatalyst. The addition of the mediator greatly affects the reactivity of polymerization of phenolic monomers and the phenothiazine derivatives as mediators make the polymerization of phenolic monomers highly active. The phenothiazine derivatives serving as mediators in this invention are phenothiazine-based compounds substituted with an alkyl group or alkyl carbonic acid. More particularly, the exemplified phenothiazine derivatives are phenothiazine-based compounds substituted with an alkyl group having 1-6 of carbon atoms or alkyl carbonic acid having 1-6 of carbon atoms. Further, the exemplified phenothiazine derivatives include ethylphenothiazine and phenothiazine-10-propionic acid.

The phenothiazine derivative is used in a concentration of 20-100  $\mu$ M with respect to the total polymerization reactants. If the concentration of phenothiazine derivatives is lower than 20  $\mu$ M, the effect derived from the addition of phenothiazine derivatives becomes far poor; however, if the concentration is higher than 100  $\mu$ M, the increase of concentration barely affect the polymerization. In addition, the excess of phenothiazine derivatives is very likely to induce the decrease of enzyme activity. Therefore, the excessive amount of phenothiazine derivatives is not suitable.

The phenolic monomers to be polymerized are aromatic hydrocarbons having unsaturated aliphatic substituents and hydroxyl groups, including natural-occurring and synthetic compounds. Plant-derived phenolic oils are preferable. Exemplified phenolic monomers include cardanol, cardol, 2-methylcardol, urushiol, thitsiol, ranghol, laccol, 1-hydroxy-2-carboxy-3-pentanylbenezene, 1-hydroxy-2-carboxy-3-(8',11',11'-pentadicadiyl)benzene, anacardic acid and zincoic acid. The plant-derived phenolic oils as raw materials in this invention are annually produced as by-product in the amount of about one million tons in the

course of food production and its majority is consumed as a fuel. Therefore, the supply of the phenolic oils is never problematic.

The present invention uses peroxidase as a biocatalyst and the scope of peroxidase type is broadened in this invention due to the use of phenothiazine mediator. The present invention may use any conventional peroxidase known to one skilled in the art. It is preferable that peroxidases derived from plants or fungi are used. More preferably, horseradish peroxidase, soybean peroxidase, Coprinus peroxidase or Aspergillus peroxidase are used. Preferably, peroxidase as a biocatalyst is used in the amount of 0.1-1.0 wt% with respect to the amount of the phenolic monomer. If the amount is less than 0.1 wt%, the reaction rate is greatly reduced thus requiring more time for polymerization; in contrast, if the amount is more than 1.0 wt%, the cost is increased and also the final polymers produced are obtained in a crosslinked form, thus not applicable to paints or coatings.

It is generally known that oxidants are used in the polymerization of phenolic monomers using peroxidase. The present invention uses an oxidant known to one skilled in the art. As oxidants, hydrogen peroxide or organic hydrogen peroxide may be employed. The organic hydrogen peroxide includes hydroalkyl peroxide, in particular, t-butylhydroperoxide and ethylhydroperoxide. It is preferred that the amount of oxidant 0.1-1.0 mol with respect to 1 mol of the phenolic monomer. If the amount of oxidant is less than 0.1 mol, the yield of polymerization is decreased; in contrast, if the amount is more than 1.0 mol, the activity of peroxidase is remarkably reduced.

If necessary, an organic solvent is employed in the polymerization of phenolic monomers. It is recommended that the type of the organic solvent be selected depending on the type of phenolic monomers to be polymerized through experiments in view of stable maintenance of enzyme activity. It has been revealed

that an alcoholic solvent such as isopropanol, methanol, ethanol and t-butanol is suitable in the polymerization of this invention. Other solvents have been revealed to much reduce the activity and stability of peroxidase as biocatalysts, resulting in significant decrease in the yield of a polymer produced thereof. It is preferred that the organic solvent is used in the amount of 30-70 vol% with respect to the total polymerization volume. If the amount of organic solvent is less than 30 vol%, the solubility of phenolic monomers is declined thus causing separation of layers in the reaction system, so that the high concentrated monomers may not be involved in the reaction. If the amount is more than 70 vol%, the activity of peroxidase as biocatalyst is drastically reduced and therefore the reaction is very unlikely to be maintained.

Further, it is important to adjust the pH range of a polymerization solution to promote the enzyme activity of peroxidase as biocatalysts. The pH range of the polymerization solution should be adjusted to fall within pH 5-8 by using a buffer.

The phenolic polymers produced under conditions described above maintain the double bonds of a lipid group linked to their side chains, so that they can easily form coatings through radical curing. In addition, thus formed coatings have an antioxidation effect and their significantly low surface energy exhibit an antifouling effect thus preventing physical attachment of marine livings similar to silicone-based antifouling coatings. Accordingly, in another aspect of this invention, there is provided a use of phenolic polymer obtained by the polymerization described above for preparing a radical cured resin.

In still another aspect of this invention, there is provided a coating comprising the radical cured resin.

The radical polymerization for preparing coatings of this invention may be controlled using transition metals and complex of organic ligand serving radical

initiators. The transition metal and radical initiator applied to curing are conventional ingredients used in the art to which the invention pertains.

The following examples are intended to be illustrative of this invention and should not be construed as limiting the scope of this invention as defined by appended claims.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a graph representing the change in the polymerization yield of cardanol depending on the type of a mediator. (A: ethylphenothiazine, B: phenothizine-10-propionic acid, C: phenothiazine, and D: veratryl alcohol)

Fig. 2 represents the function of a mediator in the polymerization of cardanol.

Fig. 3 represents the results of infrared spectrophotometry of cardanol polymer. (A: cardanol monomer, B: polycardanol (ethylphenothiazine), and C: polycardanol (phenothizine-10-propionic acid)).

### EXAMPLE

Cardanol (Palmer International, USA) isolated from Cashewnut extract was used as a phenolic monomer. Its purity was 90-95 wt% and contained about 3-6 wt% of cardol.

0.6 g of cardanol was dissolved in a mixed solution of 12.5 ml of isopropanol and 12.5 ml of a phosphate buffer (0.1 M, pH 7.0), and then 20 mg of horseradish peroxidase (Sigma, USA) were added to the resulting solution. Phenothiazine-10-propionic acid was added to the above mixture as a mediator to a concentration of 20-150  $\mu$ M. Then, 300  $\mu$ l of 30% hydrogen peroxide was homogenously added to the resultant over the period of 6 hr. The reaction temperature was set at room

temperature and the reaction solution was homogeneously mixed. Upon completion of the reaction, the reaction solution was concentrated under vacuum to remove isopropanol and then added with 20 ml of ethyl acetate. Thereafter, a solution layer dissolved in ethyl acetate solvent was collected after separation and concentrated under vacuum by removing the solvent. The activity of peroxidase involved in the reaction was measured according to the colorimetric method using ABTS (azinobisethylbenzothiazoline sulfonate). The molecular weight of thus obtained product was measured using GPC (Gas permeation chromatography) equipped with a detector for refractive index. The mean molecular weight ( $M_w$ ) of thus obtained product was 8,000-12,000 g/mol and the average yield to be above 60%.

The following Table 1 shows the change in yield of the phenolic polymer according to the concentration of phenothiazine-10-propionic acid as a mediator.

**TABLE 1**

Change in yield according to the concentration of phenothiazine-10-propionic acid		
Conc. ( $\mu$ M)	Yield (%)	Mean molecular weight ( $M_w$ ) (Measurement with GPC)
0	0	-
30	55	6,560
74	65	7,090
110	54	6,640
150	45	6,800

As indicated in Table 1, the reaction catalyzed by a peroxidase biocatalyst in the absence of a mediator was not led to the polymerization of cardanol.

In addition, Table 2 represents the change in yield of the phenolic polymer



according to the type of peroxidase.

**TABLE 2**

Yield change depending on the type of peroxidase			
Biocatalyst		Yield (%)	Mean molecular weight(M <sub>w</sub> ) (Measurement with GPC)
Type	Conc.(μM)		
HRP	20	55	6,560
SBP	20	65	10,000
CiP	20	85	12,050
AGP	20	75	11,500
Note: HRP (horseradish peroxidase), SBP (Soybean peroxidase) CiP (Coprinus peroxidase), AGP (Aspergillus peroxidase)			

As indicated in Table 2, the presence of a phenothiazine-based mediator results in much increased yield irrespective of the type of peroxidases.

To examine the polymerization efficiency depending on the type of a mediator, the change of yield was analyzed under conditions described above with varying types of the mediators. The yield of phenolic polymer was examined using 74 μM of each of ethylphenothiazine(A), phenothiazine-10-propionic acid(B), phenothiazine(C) and veratryl alcohol(D) or no addition of a mediator. The results are summarized in Table 3 and Fig. 1, respectively.

**TABLE 3**

Yield change depending on the type of mediator	
Mediator	Yield (%)
No addition	0
Ethylphenothiazine	42
Phenothiazine-10-propionic acid	65
Phenothiazine	0
Veratryl alcohol	0

The polymerization reactions using phenothiazine derivatives exhibited a

considerable amount of yield. In particular, phenothiazine-10-propionic acid contributed to a remarkably high yield. This result suggests that propionic acid linked to pheothiazine increases the water-solubility of a mediator thus better facilitating its contact to horseradish peroxidase. As shown in Fig. 2, the mediator transfers electrons between horseradish peroxidase and cardanol substrate. Furthermore, phenothiazines not substituted with an alkyl group or alkyl carbonic acid did not help to promote the polymerization reaction. Ethylphenothiazine with an ethyl group in excess (2,000  $\mu\text{M}$ ) was revealed to mediate the polymerization of cardanol.

In addition, as shown in Fig. 3, it was confirmed that the double bonds of a lipid group linked to the meta- position of cardanol are intactly maintained with the addition of phenothiazine-10-propionic acid mediator, which was observed at 3050  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  on infrared spectrophotometer. This result urges us to reason that the mediator may oxidize phenolic monomers in position-selective manner through intimate interaction with enzyme. In other words, the double bond at 3050  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  was commonly observed in polycardanol generated by polymerization using cardanol monomers and a mediator.

#### Experimental Example 1: Evaluation on Antioxidation of Cured Coatings

The cured coatings were obtained by curing a phenolic polymer wherein cobalt naphthenate and methylethyl ketoperoxide were added to phenolic polymer prepared in Example such as polycardanol, polycardol, polycardanol/phenol and polycardanol/ethylphenol.

1 ml of 500  $\mu\text{M}$  1,1-diphenyl-2-picryl hydrazine (DPPH) was added to 100 ml of distilled water and 1 g of coating was immersed in the resulting solution. The optical density of DPPH at 517 nm was measured with the lapse of time, which reflects the

capacity of antioxidation. The results are summarized in Table 4.

**TABLE 4**

Phenolic polymer	Antioxidation
Polycardanol	60
Polycardol	70
Polycardanol / phenol copolymer	50
Polycardanol/ethylphenol copolymer	40
Commercial-available phenolic resin (Novolak resin, Kukdochemical, Inc.)	5

As indicated in Table 4, the phenolic polymer of this invention shows a better  
antioxidation result than conventional ones. The improved antioxidizing ability may  
prevent curing of an adhesive protein secreted by marine periphytons and therefore  
renders it an antifouling capacity.

#### Experimental Example 2: Evaluation on Antifouling Capacity of Cured Coatings

For evaluation on the antifouling capacity of each coating prepared in  
Experimental Example 1, the coating was immersed in sea water and the  
contamination by marine periphytons such as barnacles was examined. The results  
are summarized in Table 5.

**TABLE 5**

Phenolic polymer	Antifouling capacity (No. of barnacles attached)
Polycardanol	6
Polycardol	1
Polycardanol / phenol copolymer	12
Polycardanol/ethylphenol copolymer	14
Commercially available phenolic	35

resin (Novolak resin, Kukdochemical, Inc.)	
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As represented in Table 5, the attachment capacity of barnacles is significantly decreased to the cured coatings of phenolic polymer according to this invention. These results correspond to the antioxidation capacity indicated in Table 4.

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### Industrial Applicability

As described previously, the most prominent feature of the present polymerization lies in the additional employment of phenothiazine-based mediators in polymerization of phenolic monomers using a peroxidase biocatalyst and an oxidant. The phenothiazine-based mediators exhibited activities for all peroxidases generally known to one skilled in the art, thus making it possible that phenolic monomers, which have not been able to be polymerized due to their long alkyl chains at their meta-position, to be polymerized.

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In addition, the phenolic polymers prepared according to the polymerization of this invention can maintain unsaturated hydrocarbon groups linked to their side chains, so that they are very useful as a curing resin because they can easily form coatings via radical curing.

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Further, the coatings formed using the curing resin exhibit a relatively low surface energy, so that they can prevent physical attachment of marine livings and the coatings can continuously exhibit durability because the antifouling-causing functional groups are not consumed.

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